

'U.S. ready to sign arms treaty'

WASHINGTON (R) — Secretary of State George Shultz said on Friday ahead of a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze that Washington was prepared to sign a pact abolishing medium-range nuclear missiles. But he accused Moscow of posing new obstacles to an arms agreement, such as the demand by Soviet arms adviser Victor Karpov that Washington destroy Pershing-1A missile warheads on U.S. territory as well as in West Germany. "The Soviets keep adding new things... and the question is whether or not they want to move forward," Mr. Shultz said in reference to proposed treaty scrapping all U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear forces. In Bonn, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovsky, accusing the United States of stalling in the Geneva arms talks, said on Friday considerable obstacles remained in the path of a U.S.-Soviet missile deal. Mr. Petrovsky, in Bonn for two days of talks, said U.S. negotiators were misinterpreting the essence of the "double zero option" the planned accord which would scrap both countries' medium and shorter-range nuclear missiles. Such a deal was possible this year, Mr. Petrovsky told a news conference. But he added: "Considerable problems lie ahead."

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Times Foundation
جورنال تايمز يومي اردني مستقل ناشر المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية

Volume 12 Number 3574

AMMAN, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 12, 1987, MUHARRAM 19, 1408

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Kanaan returns from Istanbul

AMMAN (Petra) — Planning Minister Taher Kanaan returned home Friday from Istanbul where he took part in a week-long meeting of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) standing committee for economic and commercial cooperation. In an arrival statement Dr. Kanaan said the meetings discussed a number of issues designed to push the pace of Islamic economic and commercial cooperation. He added the committee recommended that a number of recommendations drawn up by the Islamic Bank on financial long-term projects be implemented.

Physicists elect officials

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Physicists Association Friday elected a new administrative committee for a term of two years. The newly elected committee comprises of Tayseer Subhi (president), Saleh Oteishah (vice president), Fares Al Tawil (treasurer), Fouad Taftal Ibrahim Al Khatib, Siri Al Labadi and Munir Mihayar. Jamal Al Dasqui and Shadiq Ikhemes were elected as stand by members.

Mubarak visits Oman

MUSCAT (AP) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak paid an unscheduled visit to Oman Friday for a "close quarters" look at the war-imperiled Gulf region, his aides reported. The Egyptian leader, on an overnight private stay on his way home from Ethiopia, was received in Salalah by Sultan Qaboos Ibn Sa'id, Egypt's state information service director, Mawdouh Al-Biteini, who was accompanying Mr. Mubarak, was quoted by Cairo's state-run news agency MENA as saying the president wished to have a look at the Gulf situation "at close quarters."

OAPEC chief to leave post

KUWAIT (AP) — Ali Atiqa, the Libyan long-time first secretary-general of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), has resigned and is leaving at the end of September, an OAPEC spokesman announced Friday. Mr. Atiqa had submitted his resignation to the OAPEC semi-annual conference in Syria June 10. But this was the first official announcement that he was determined to leave. There has been no official explanation of Mr. Atiqa's decision. OAPEC sources said however his resignation was prompted by the drastic cut in the organisation's budget which has been slashed by 65 per cent, from 3.3 million Kuwaiti dinars (\$11.5 million) in 1983, to less than two million dinars (\$7 million).

Israel jails 3 army reservists

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Israeli army imprisoned three reserve soldiers who refused for "reasons of conscience" to serve in the occupied West Bank, a wife of one of the soldiers said Friday. The soldiers are members of Yesh Gvul, a group of conscientious objectors to Israel's 20-year occupation of Gaza and the West Bank. "My husband thinks the Palestinian people have a right to their own state," Yael Greenberg said in an interview. "He doesn't want to take part in the occupation. He doesn't feel right about it."

INSIDE

- U.K. to protect Dutch force in Gulf, page 2
- National Aid Fund reports extending help to 60,000, page 3
- Religion — a new framework, page 4
- Egypt's white gold is now just cotton, page 5
- Mediterranean Games open in Latakia, page 6
- Economist describes small MidEast states as lucrative market, page 7
- Nicaragua accuses U.S. of hurting C. American peace efforts, page 8

Perez de Cuellar begins Gulf peace mission in Tehran

Iran 'ready to listen' to U.N. chief • Soviets reject military action against Iran but will support arms embargo

• Shultz expects Iranian refusal to accept 598

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived in Tehran Friday on the first leg of a peace mission seeking to end the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) said the Peruvian diplomat's jet landed at Mehrabad airport at 7:20 p.m. (1500 GMT) after a flight from Paris.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar was greeted by Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati and senior officials, IRNA said.

The agency gave no other details. But before leaving Paris after an overnight stop, Mr. Perez de

Cuellar said he was "neither pessimistic nor optimistic, but realistic" about the prospects of persuading Iran to accept the U.N. Security Council's July 20 resolution calling for a ceasefire.

IRNA said that Mr. Perez de Cuellar was in Iran "for talks on (the) Iran-Iraq war and U.N. Security Council Resolution 598."

The diplomat said Friday he was not planning to meet with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Islamic republic's revolution-

war and the secretary general will go on to Baghdad from Tehran in a bid to implement it.

Iraq has said it would accept the resolution if Iran did the same. Iranian leaders have said there were positive and negative aspects to the U.N. call, but have demanded that Iraq be branded a "ceasefire" in the war before a ceasefire is agreed.

In Tehran, Mr. Perez de Cuellar is expected to spend two days meeting with Iranian President Ali Khamenei, Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani and Prime Minister Hussein Musawi.

The diplomat said Friday he

was not planning to meet with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Islamic republic's revolution-

ary patriarch.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar said he had requested a joint meeting with Iran's leaders, but that "they might have difficulties" with such a session.

He plans to meet in Baghdad with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz.

The U.N. chief, who was scheduled to fly on to Baghdad Monday, said in Paris he would "sound out the two parties on the putting into effect of the different points of Resolution 598."

Several hours before Mr. Perez de Cuellar landed, Mr. Khamenei told worshippers at a prayer session in Tehran University that the

(Continued on page 4)

Iraq and Libya said on verge of announcing resumption of full ties

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter with agency dispatches

AMMAN — Iraq and Libya are on the verge of announcing resumption of full diplomatic relations after a visit to Baghdad last week by the Libyan foreign minister, according to reports from the Gulf.

The Doha-based Qatari News Agency reported in a dispatch from Dubai on Friday that Tripoli and Baghdad were expected to name their respective ambassadors to each other. The agency attributed the report to well-placed Kuwaiti sources.

Press reports in Dubai said Friday that Libya was expected to name the director of its Foreign Ministry's Political Department, Mr. Husni Saleh Al Mideer — a

former Libyan ambassador to Kuwait — as its ambassador in Baghdad.

The reports came after Iraq and Libya issued a joint statement on Thursday indicating an end to their two-year-old feud and of Libya's support for Iran in the Iran-Iraq war.

The statement declared that the continuation of the war "represents a dangerous threat to peace in the region and wastes the Arab and Islamic energies," reported the Iraqi News Agency (INA).

The two states also agreed to abide by the Arab League Charter, which opposes aggression against the territory or interests of any Arab state, or interference in its internal affairs.

The communiqué made no mention of any restoration of

diplomatic relations between the two countries, severed by Baghdad in February 1985 after Tripoli and Tehran forged an alliance.

Earlier, authoritative Arab sources in Kuwait, where Mr. Talhi passed through on his way home, told reporters Iraq and Libya had agreed to reforge ties.

The communiqué said Iraq and Libya reiterated the Arab League call for Tehran to accept the July 20 U.N. Security Council ceasefire.

Iraq has said it will accept the call if Iran does too. Iran has said it wants the council to declare Iraq the "aggressor" in the conflict.

Mr. Talhi was the first top Libyan official to make a formal visit to Iraq since relations were

(Continued on page 4)

Battles erupt in Shatila camp

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Explosions from rocket and machinegun fire rocked Beirut's Shatila Palestinian refugee camp on Friday in the first fighting there since Syrian troops deployed around the camp in April.

Local radio stations and the Amal militia said the clashes were between fighters backed by Syria and others loyal to Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, who has major influence in the camp.

But Palestinian sources accused Amal militiamen of firing into the camp, a battered 200-metre square breezefield and concrete settlement.

Israelis plant mines.

In another development, security sources quoted by Reuters said

Israeli gunboats had started widespread mining of South Lebanon's coastal waters, dropping about 100 mines from Tyre to the Israeli border.

Tyre fisherman netted one of the mines laid on Wednesday and blew it up with dynamite on the shore, witnesses told Reuters.

The mine, said to similar to those found in the Gulf, weighed 70 kilogrammes and blew a crater 20 metres wide and two metres deep in the beach.

The independent Al Nahar newspaper said Israel had informed the Amal militia that its navy would blockade all Lebanese ports from Beirut to Tyre if Amal did not release an Israeli airman captured by the militia in October.

Al Nahar did not say how

Amal leader Nahib Berri in a speech earlier this month repeated his offer to exchange the Israeli officer for Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners held in Israeli jails.

Amal controls three ports along the 99-kilometre Mediterranean coast between Beirut and the Israeli border.

The Israeli pilot was captured by Amal last Oct. 16 after Palestinian shot down his F-4E Phantom jet fighter with a surface-to-air missile during a bombing raid against Palestinian camps in South Lebanon.

Israel denied that it had planted mines, in the area.

(Continued on page 4)

Honecker describes visit to W. Germany as success

MUNICH (R) — East German leader Erich Honecker said on Friday an unprecedented five-day visit to West Germany was a success for common sense and realism.

Mr. Honecker, the first leader of Communist East Germany to visit West Germany, wound up his programme with a visit to the site of the Nazi concentration camp at Dachau.

He said in a statement that there was still much room to forge closer ties.

"The results and agreements mark a success for policies of common sense and realism, a gain for people and for peace... the GDR (East Germany) will not lack the necessary good will and level-headedness for future progress," he said.

Earlier, Mr. Honecker laid a wreath to the victims of Nazi persecution at Dachau.

Mr. Honecker, 75, spent 10 years in a Nazi prison after being arrested for underground Com-

munist activities. In decades of cold war tension between the two states, East Berlin often accused Bonn of allowing former Nazis to go unpunished.

The atmosphere of Mr. Honecker's visit this week reflected a general relaxation in relations.

He touched on one of the most sensitive issues in East-West German relations on Thursday when he suggested the fortified border between the two states could one day become less of a barrier to human contact.

They suggest that even the conclusion of an agreement — covering land-based missiles with ranges of from 500 to 5,000 kilometres — would not automatically clear the way for a summit between Mr. Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan.

"We remain far from convinced that for Washington an INF treaty would not be the end of the road. For us, it should be the beginning," a well-placed Soviet insider said.

The Moscow officials say arms

control will be the focus of three days of talks Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will have with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, and of a brief meeting with Mr. Reagan in Washington from Sept. 15 to 17.

The officials, including a senior adviser to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, say serious problems remain in the way of an accord to eliminate intermediate nuclear weapons (INF).

They suggest that even the conclusion of an agreement — covering land-based missiles with ranges of from 500 to 5,000 kilometres — would not automatically clear the way for a summit between Mr. Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan.

"We remain far from convinced that for Washington an INF treaty would not be the end of the road. For us, it should be the beginning," a well-placed Soviet insider said.

The Moscow officials say arms

control will be the focus of three days of talks Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will have with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, and of a brief meeting with Mr. Reagan in Washington from Sept. 15 to 17.

The officials, including a senior adviser to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, say serious problems remain in the way of an accord to eliminate intermediate nuclear weapons (INF).

They suggest that even the conclusion of an agreement — covering land-based missiles with ranges of from 500 to 5,000 kilometres — would not automatically clear the way for a summit between Mr. Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan.

"We remain far from convinced that for Washington an INF treaty would not be the end of the road. For us, it should be the beginning," a well-placed Soviet insider said.

The Moscow officials say arms

control will be the focus of three days of talks Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will have with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, and of a brief meeting with Mr. Reagan in Washington from Sept. 15 to 17.

The officials, including a senior adviser to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, say serious problems remain in the way of an accord to eliminate intermediate nuclear weapons (INF).

They suggest that even the conclusion of an agreement — covering land-based missiles with ranges of from 500 to 5,000 kilometres — would not automatically clear the way for a summit between Mr. Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan.

"We remain far from convinced that for Washington an INF treaty would not be the end of the road. For us, it should be the beginning," a well-placed Soviet insider said.

The Moscow officials say arms

King and Thatcher review Gulf developments and Mideast situation

LONDON (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Friday made a comprehensive review of the latest developments in the Iran-Iraq war and the Middle East crisis.

According to British sources quoted by news agencies, the two leaders had "identical viewpoints" over the need to implement U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 on ending the almost seven-year-old Gulf war.

Reporting on the London meeting, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said King Hussein and Mrs. Thatcher also coveted prospects for the proposed international peace conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Thatcher expressed appreciation for the King's thorough and valuable review on the latest developments in the Middle East, Petra said. The meeting was described by various news agencies as "comprehensive."

Several hours before Mr. Perez de Cuellar landed, Mr. Khamenei told worshippers at a prayer session in Tehran University that the

(Continued on page 4)

King Shaker arrived here on

Thursday on a private visit.

British television networks and newspapers have given great attention to the King's visit to Britain and to his talks with Mrs. Thatcher, in view of the situation in the Gulf, and international and Arab efforts towards ending the Iran-Iraq war.

King Hussein, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Noor and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid

After their stay in Britain, King Hussein and Queen Noor will pay a two-day state visit to Switzerland next Thursday. It will be

their first state visit to Switzerland.

A Royal Palace announcement in Amman said Thursday during his stay there, King Hussein would discuss the Gulf conflict and the Middle East situation with Swiss President and Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert and other government officials.

Prior to King Hussein's departure on Thursday, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in as Regent.

Controversy grows over Arafat 'message' to Israeli leaders

Foreign ministry official says 3-point programme received but no one is taking it seriously. Shamir refuses to see Biton but aide says Arafat proposal is objectionable and not new. • PLO: No message and no direct talks outside international parley • Biton dismisses PLO denial, saying Arafat offered talks after 3 conditions are met

<

U.K. to protect Dutch minesweepers in Gulf

LONDON (Agencies) — Britain has agreed to protect two Dutch minesweepers being sent to the Gulf, the Defence Ministry said on Friday.

"If they wish to operate in the same area as Britain's minesweepers we will provide the fire-power to protect them if it is necessary and they desire it," a spokesman told Reuters.

"The Dutch will benefit from the level of protection available to our own minesweepers," he said.

The Dutch parliament on Thursday approved the government's decision to send two minesweepers to the Gulf to join Western efforts to keep its waters open for international shipping.

The British spokesman said the Defence Ministry would also discuss protection for the minesweeping force Belgium plans to send to the Gulf next week.

"But any announcement on whether we are providing protection for them would come first from the Belgians," he said.

Britain will hold talks soon with the French navy on giving it logistical help in the Gulf region, he added.

Naval teams from The Netherlands and Belgium met Defence Ministry officials in London on Thursday to discuss the British Royal Navy's co-ordinating role in the Gulf, the spokesman said.

He said the three countries agreed to pool information about the type of mines discovered, share minesweeping tasks and that Britain would provide the Dutch and Belgian forces with logistical support.

Defence officials planned to hold similar talks with French naval officials, the spokesman said.

Three French minesweepers have been deployed to operate

in the Gulf and to end the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

And he noted that Italy "fully supports" any U.N. effort to handle the mines in the Gulf.

Last week, Mr. Goria's government announced it would send a naval task force to the Gulf, and late Wednesday night, the Italian parliament supported that decision.

The announcement followed an Iranian machine gun attack on an Italian container ship last week.

No sailing date has so far been set for the Italian Task Force.

The Dutch decision to join British, French and American naval forces currently deployed in the Gulf followed weeks of diplomatic manoeuvres by The Netherlands among its Western European allies aimed at a joint mine-clearing operation in the area.

In Islamabad, Pakistan, Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans said Thursday his government will discuss sending mine sweepers to the Gulf in a special cabinet meeting Tuesday.

"We will make a careful review of the current Gulf situation and take suitable decisions," Mr. Tindemans said during a news conference at the end of a three-day visit to Pakistan.

He said the cabinet was originally scheduled to meet Friday, but postponed their meeting until his return.

"Ideally, the minesweeping operation should have been organized by the United Nations, but it has not been done," he said.

"We did not want to take a decision regarding sending the ships to the Gulf on the NATO platform because then it may have activated the Warsaw Pact, turning the whole thing into an East-West question," the foreign minister said.

Mr. Goria added that "the most important thing is not a common operational structure,

but a common policy" to restore unhindered commercial navigation in the Gulf.

In his talk with Mr. Lubbers, Mr. Goria, who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, made no commitment to provide similar assistance.

"If a naval ship of another nation is attacked, Italy's actions would depend on the situation," Mr. Goria said. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Goria added that "the most important thing is not a common operational structure,

but a common policy" to restore unhindered commercial navigation in the Gulf.

U.S. Navy chief visits Gulf squadron

MANAMA, Bahrain (Agencies) — U.S. Navy Secretary James H. Webb, on an inspection tour of the navy's escort squadron in the Gulf, visited the flagship USS *Lasalle* on Friday and then flew to the helicopter carrier *Guadalcanal*, according to a navy source.

Pentagon sources in Washington said earlier that Admiral Webb was making a weekend visit to the Gulf because of "just wants to see what's happening there."

The U.S. force has been in a "stand-down" for the past several

days, awaiting orders for the next convoy of Kuwaiti tankers re-registered under the U.S. flag, the Gulf-based navy source said.

Adm. Webb, a highly decorated Marine officer in the Vietnam war, acknowledged in an interview recently that he originally had reservations about the escort operation ordered by President Ronald Reagan.

He said he supported the operation but thought that other countries should be doing more to assist the United States.

Adm. Webb had lunch with

Rear Admiral Harold J. Bernstein, commander of the Middle East Force, aboard *Lasalle* and was to stay overnight aboard the 18,000-ton carrier, according to the navy spokesman.

The informant, who asked not to be named, said Adm. Webb also was to give a "pep talk" to the 1,200-man crew of the *Guadalcanal*.

Adm. Webb is the highest ranking civilian official to visit the U.S. forces in the Gulf since the convoy operations began in July.

Sunday by the daily Sovetskaya Rossiya of stealing archive of Mikhail Bulgakov, the Soviet author, from the Lenin Library to purchase a 10-volume edition of his work.

Israeli representative Amos Rotkin explained the confiscated posters were a simple guide to the Hebrew alphabet reading "tongue of the prophets, language of today."

The informant, who asked not to be named, said Adm. Webb also was to give a "pep talk" to the 1,200-man crew of the *Guadalcanal*.

Adm. Webb is the highest ranking civilian official to visit the U.S. forces in the Gulf since the convoy operations began in July.

U.S., Israeli books seized at Moscow fair

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Soviet authorities have confiscated 50 books in Russian belonging to a U.S. publishing company at the Moscow Book Fair, which opened here Tuesday, representatives of the company said.

They have also seized 20 books and about 2,000 posters belonging to the Israeli delegation.

Ellendale Proffer, head of the Michigan-based U.S. company

Aris, said most of the 19 titles confiscated from her stand were by contemporary Soviet authors such as Andrei Belyov, who lives in the Soviet Union, Joseph Brodsky, a dissident poet who lives in exile in the United States, and Alexander Galich, a dead poet.

Mrs. Proffer and her deceased husband, Mark, were accused

'Soviets, U.S. protest Libyan mine shipment to Iran'

NEW YORK — The United States and the Soviet Union have sent separate protest notes to Libya in an effort to stop the shipment of Soviet-made mines from Libya to Iran, the New York Times reported Friday.

The paper quoted administration officials as saying the United States informed the Soviets that Libya was preparing to swap the sophisticated mines in return for chemical weapons for its war against Chad.

The Soviet government said it opposed the unauthorized transfer of their military hardware and told the United States it had made its opposition known to Libya, the paper said.

The State Department said it had no comment on the report.

The introduction of new, more dangerous mines could further disrupt shipping in the volatile Gulf region and hamper minesweeping operations now underway by several nations, including the United States and Britain.

The Soviet action came despite Moscow's close military ties to Tripoli, a major arms client and host to about 5,000 Soviet Bloc military advisers.

The mines believed supplied by the Libyans are bottom-dwelling acoustic weapons, which are harder to detect than those Iran is already believed to have planted in the Gulf.

Shultz, Shevardnadze to discuss Gulf war

GENEVA (R) — Soviet and U.S. officials discussed the Gulf war on Friday to help prepare for talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz next week, a U.S. spokesman said.

At their Sept. 15 meeting in Washington, Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze will concentrate on efforts to reach an agreement abolishing medium-range nuclear missiles and will examine issues such as the Gulf and Afghanistan.

Edward Djerejian, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, met Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuri Alekseyev at the Soviet mission in Geneva on Friday to exchange views on the Gulf. They had five hours of talks on Afghanistan on Thursday.

"I don't think there have been any great breakthroughs," the U.S. spokesman said.

Washington and Moscow joined forces on July 20 to push through the U.N. Security Council a resolution demanding a ceasefire between Iran and Iraq. Iraq said it would comply if Iran agrees to do so but Tehran has yet to respond.

Israeli representative Amos Rotkin explained the confiscated posters were a simple guide to the Hebrew alphabet reading "tongue of the prophets, language of today."

The informant, who asked not to be named, said Adm. Webb also was to give a "pep talk" to the 1,200-man crew of the *Guadalcanal*.

Adm. Webb is the highest ranking civilian official to visit the U.S. forces in the Gulf since the convoy operations began in July.

Sunday by the daily Sovetskaya Rossiya of stealing archive of Mikhail Bulgakov, the Soviet author, from the Lenin Library to purchase a 10-volume edition of his work.

Israeli representative Amos Rotkin explained the confiscated posters were a simple guide to the Hebrew alphabet reading "tongue of the prophets, language of today."

The informant, who asked not to be named, said Adm. Webb also was to give a "pep talk" to the 1,200-man crew of the *Guadalcanal*.

Adm. Webb is the highest ranking civilian official to visit the U.S. forces in the Gulf since the convoy operations began in July.

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

An exhibition of plastic art by Mohammad Al-Karawi at the Horowitz Gallery (until Sept. 15).

A scientific, engineering and industrial exhibition at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Engineering and Technology. (From 11-12 Sept.). Opening at 10:30 a.m.

Saturday Special 13:30 Singapore.

Sunday by the daily Sovetskaya Rossiya of stealing archive of Mikhail Bulgakov, the Soviet author, from the Lenin Library to purchase a 10-volume edition of his work.

A Scientific, engineering and industrial exhibition at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Engineering and Technology. (From 11-12 Sept.). Opening at 10:30 a.m.

Saturday Special 13:30 Singapore.

Sunday by the daily Sovetskaya Rossiya of stealing archive of Mikhail Bulgakov, the Soviet author, from the Lenin Library to purchase a 10-volume edition of his work.

A Scientific, engineering and industrial exhibition at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Engineering and Technology. (From 11-12 Sept.). Opening at 10:30 a.m.

Saturday Special 13:30 Singapore.

Sunday by the daily Sovetskaya Rossiya of stealing archive of Mikhail Bulgakov, the Soviet author, from the Lenin Library to purchase a 10-volume edition of his work.

A Scientific, engineering and industrial exhibition at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Engineering and Technology. (From 11-12 Sept.). Opening at 10:30 a.m.

Saturday Special 13:30 Singapore.

Sunday by the daily Sovetskaya Rossiya of stealing archive of Mikhail Bulgakov, the Soviet author, from the Lenin Library to purchase a 10-volume edition of his work.

A Scientific, engineering and industrial exhibition at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Engineering and Technology. (From 11-12 Sept.). Opening at 10:30 a.m.

Saturday Special 13:30 Singapore.

Sunday by the daily Sovetskaya Rossiya of stealing archive of Mikhail Bulgakov, the Soviet author, from the Lenin Library to purchase a 10-volume edition of his work.

A Scientific, engineering and industrial exhibition at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Engineering and Technology. (From 11-12 Sept.). Opening at 10:30 a.m.

Saturday Special 13:30 Singapore.

Sunday by the daily Sovetskaya Rossiya of stealing archive of Mikhail Bulgakov, the Soviet author, from the Lenin Library to purchase a 10-volume edition of his work.

A Scientific, engineering and industrial exhibition at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Engineering and Technology. (From 11-12 Sept.). Opening at 10:30 a.m.

Saturday Special 13:30 Singapore.

Sunday by the daily Sovetskaya Rossiya of stealing archive of Mikhail Bulgakov, the Soviet author, from the Lenin Library to purchase a 10-volume edition of his work.

A Scientific, engineering and industrial exhibition at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Engineering and Technology. (From 11-12 Sept.). Opening at 10:30 a.m.

Saturday Special 13:30 Singapore.

Sunday by the daily Sovetskaya Rossiya of stealing archive of Mikhail Bulgakov, the Soviet author, from the Lenin Library to purchase a 10-volume edition of his work.

A Scientific, engineering and industrial exhibition at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Engineering and Technology. (From 11-12 Sept.). Opening at 10:30 a.m.

Saturday Special 13:30 Singapore.

Sunday by the daily Sovetskaya Rossiya of stealing archive of Mikhail Bulgakov, the Soviet author, from the Lenin Library to purchase a 10-volume edition of his work.

A Scientific, engineering and industrial exhibition at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Engineering and Technology. (From 11-12 Sept.). Opening at 10:30 a.m.

Saturday Special 13:30 Singapore.

Sunday by the daily Sovetskaya Rossiya of stealing archive of Mikhail Bulgakov, the Soviet author, from the Lenin Library to purchase a 10-volume edition of his work.

A Scientific, engineering and industrial exhibition at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Engineering and Technology. (From 11-12 Sept.). Opening at 10:30 a.m.

Saturday Special 13:30 Singapore.

Sunday by the daily Sovetskaya Rossiya of stealing archive of Mikhail Bulgakov, the Soviet author, from the Lenin Library to purchase a 10-volume edition of his work.

A Scientific, engineering and industrial exhibition at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Engineering and Technology. (From 11-12 Sept.). Opening at 10:30 a.m.

Saturday Special 13:30 Singapore.

Sunday by the daily Sovetskaya Rossiya of stealing archive of Mikhail Bulgakov, the Soviet author, from the Lenin Library to purchase a 10-volume edition of his work.

A Scientific, engineering and industrial exhibition at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Engineering and Technology. (From 11-12 Sept.). Opening at 10:30 a.m.

Saturday Special 13:30 Singapore.

Sunday by the daily Sovetskaya Rossiya of stealing archive of Mikhail Bulgakov, the Soviet author, from the Lenin Library to purchase a 10-volume edition of his work.

A Scientific, engineering and industrial exhibition at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Engineering and Technology. (From 11-12 Sept.). Opening at 10:30 a.m.

Saturday Special 13:30 Singapore.

Sunday by the daily Sovetskaya Rossiya of stealing archive of Mikhail Bulgakov, the Soviet author, from the Lenin Library to purchase a 10-volume edition of his work.

A Scientific, engineering and industrial exhibition at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Engineering and Technology. (From 11-12 Sept.). Opening at 10:30 a.m.

Saturday Special 13:30 Singapore.

Sunday by the daily Sovetskaya Rossiya of stealing archive of Mikhail Bulgakov, the Soviet author, from the Lenin Library to purchase a 10-volume edition of his work.

A Scientific, engineering and industrial exhibition at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Engineering and Technology. (From 11-12 Sept.). Opening at 10:30 a.m.

Saturday Special 13:30 Singapore.

Sunday by the daily Sovetskaya Rossiya of stealing archive of Mikhail Bulgakov, the Soviet author, from the Lenin Library to purchase a 10-volume edition of his work.

A Scientific, engineering and industrial exhibition at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Engineering and Technology. (From 11-12 Sept.). Opening at 10:30 a.m.

Murderer arrested at Syrian border

IRBID (J.T.) — Samir Mohammad Al Ahmad, who murdered an elderly couple in Irbid two weeks ago, has been arrested on the Jordanian-Syrian border checkpoint of Al Ramtha, minutes before he attempted to flee to Damascus.

Samir Ahmad, who was stopped at Al Ramtha at 10:00 p.m. on Wednesday, admitted to the police that he shot dead his 85-year-old grandparents after he stole from them JD 600.

According to Brigadier Abdul Rahman Al Edwan, chief of the Irbid police, the murderer confessed that he buried his grandparents beneath sand in the courtyard of their house after he shot each of them in the head with a shotgun on Aug. 29.

Commerce group urges economic measures

TAFILLEH (Petra) — The Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce (FICC) has urged the government to embark on a number of activities to help stimulate the national economy.

FICC President Hamdi Al Tabbaa told a meeting in Tafilleh that he hopes the government will allow merchants to trade freely in a number of basic commodities which are monopolised by the public sector at present, and will reduce taxes imposed on companies and individuals.

He said that any measures aimed at reincorporating public companies and organisations into the private sector, as well as promoting investment in the country, will also help in this endeavour.

Mr. Tabbaa was addressing a FICC board meeting which was

Rifai favours UNICEF's request to make regional office permanent

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai has acceded in principle to a request by the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) to change its temporary regional office in Amman to a permanent one, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said on Thursday.

In February 1984, the UNICEF regional office for the Middle East and North Africa was transferred from Beirut to Amman, due to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the continued fight-

ing between the various factions, according to UNICEF's regional information and communication officer, Suha Majdalani.

Amman was selected as the location for UNICEF's regional office in view of the country's unique location within the Arab World, the stability and security the Kingdom enjoys, and because it provides easy access to services and communications.

The office, operated by a 48-member staff, serves Cyprus, Djibouti, Iran, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Libya, and Syria. Ms. Majdalani said. In addition, the

work of UNICEF in Aden, Algiers, Ankara, Cairo, Khartoum, Muscat, Rabat, Riyadh, Abu Dhabi, Sanaa, and Tunis will be done in coordination and consultation with the regional office, she noted.

"All of UNICEF's programmes are related to the health and well-being of the child," Ms. Majdalani said, adding that UNICEF was mainly involved in child survival and development programmes which include immunisation, oral rehydration, breast feeding, and growth monitoring.

Afro-Arab medical congress ends after extensive discussion

By Nermene Murad Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The first Afro-Arab Congress for Gastroenterology and Liver Diseases ended here Friday after discussions among participating doctors on innovative methods used in fighting these diseases, and the latest in surgical sciences.

The congress held its last seminar to approve a working plan aimed at improving the level of surgical sciences in Jordan.

Participants discussed the main working paper that was presented by prominent Jordanian neurosurgeon Salah Salah who also chaired the seminar. The paper dealt with "the philosophy of the subject and the gradual steps for the implementation of the programme."

There was an agreement among participants that the programme would begin by gathering necessary information in the field of surgical sciences, analysing the information, and then issuing recommendations that will be implemented in the various hospitals and medical institutions.

A sub-committee was then formed to begin work on the programme and present its report to President of the Society of Surgeons Dr. Ahmad Salman.

Within the next few months, Members of the different delegations expressed their gratitude to the organisers of the congress.

Dr. Zaki Al Deen, president of the Sudanese Society for Gastroenterology, expressed thanks to the Jordanian government for its support of the Sudanese people by establishing a fully-equipped and staffed hospital in the city of Kass, in the western part of Sudan.

Dr. Sulaiman Saleh Fadhel, associate professor of medicine of Khartoum University, praised the organisation and preparation of the congress in Amman and thanked the Ministry of Health for sending a special medical team to Sudan to help in rural areas.

Dr. Abdel Rahman Alzaidi, professor of gastroenterology and liver diseases at the University of Ein Shams in Cairo, stressed the importance of the congress as "it served to bring sixteen countries together to study the most important diseases that befall their people to allow younger doctors to learn through the continuous medical advancement and widen their scientific horizons."

He described the congress as "a window through which doctors are able to view the world and learn about what is happening in their fields."

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Since the congress convened on Wednesday, there have been different papers discussed on the

programme and present its report to President of the Society of Surgeons Dr. Ahmad Salman.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pyloridis killing by human polymorphs and human pooled serum; while another dealt with human salmonellosis in Jordan.

Dr. Ziad Sharaiha held a panel discussion on maintenance therapy in chronic duodenal ulcer patients.

Two other papers were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealt with histological study of gallbladder disease; another, with transduodenal sphincteroplasty for biliary tract disease.

Two more papers on infections were presented by doctors from Jordan; one dealing with susceptibility of campylobacter pylor

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation
Established 1975

Copyright © 1987 by Jordan Press Foundation. All rights reserved.

Chairman of the Board of Directors:

MAHMOUD AL-KAYED

Responsible Editor and Director General:

MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,

University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Faximile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.

Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

Al Ra'i: Perez de Cuellar begins mission

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar today embarks on a new mission in the Gulf to end the conflict between Iran and Iraq. De Cuellar will be going to Tehran first to try to obtain its endorsement of the Security Council Resolution 598 which provides for an end to the war between the two neighbours. His mission comes against a background of stepped up war activity by land, sea and air, making his task even more difficult and his talks more decisive, according to observers at the United Nations Organisation. De Cuellar's mission and its results will show the world if the conflict is now nearing its end or is going the other direction, largely due to the Iranian intransigence which would subsequently call for sanctions to be imposed on the Tehran regime. So far prospects for De Cuellar's success look bleak because there is nothing to indicate that the Iranian regime has changed its position nor will do so in the foreseeable future. In view of the secretary general's visit, and the recent developments in the Gulf, the Gulf Cooperation Council has decided to hold an urgent meeting Saturday to discuss Iran's continued threats in Gulf countries. If De Cuellar fails in his attempt to secure Iran's acceptance of the Security Council resolution, then the international community should look into the prospect of imposing sanctions.

Al Dustour: Libyan-Iraqi relations take a turn

THE Libyan-Iraqi joint communiqué issued Thursday upon the conclusion of the Libyan foreign minister's visit to Baghdad spells a feeling of satisfaction and relief. The communiqué also revives hopes in the Arab World of a re-establishment of solidarity among Arab countries, a long-sought dream by the Arab masses who aspire unity and cooperation among themselves in the face of foreign threats. The communiqué showed beyond doubt that regardless of the past disputes and differences, the Arabs have no alternative to unity of ranks and joint action in the face of external threats. It is true that many years have passed during which certain Arab states have been disassociating themselves from joint action to serve the common interests of the Arab Nation, but such situation cannot last for ever, and the time has come for all Arabs to join hands and embark on the common task of defending national soil. Those Arab countries which choose to ally themselves with foreign countries discover that they are vulnerable and weak and cannot confront any foreign threat as long as they are dislocated from the Arab Nation. We hope that Libya's realisation of these facts, which came too late, will help heal rifts within the Arab World, and help unify Arab ranks. We hope also that this Libyan positive move will pave the way for a successful Arab summit meeting at which Arab heads of state can chart joint action to deter further Iranian aggression on Iraqi territory.

Sawt Al Shab: Iran escalates conflict

OBSERVERS of the on-going conflict in the Gulf note that the Iranians have been escalating war activity in a bid to avoid implementing Security Council resolutions which would end the conflict altogether. The Iranians have embarked on stepping up their attacks on the eve of a visit to the region by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, which is the last chance for achieving peace in implementation of Council Resolution 598. De Cuellar who arrives in Tehran Friday is backed not only by the Security Council Resolution on the Gulf, but also by support from all world nations. If the Iranians continue to show intransigence then the council will have to impose sanctions provided for in the resolution, a fact which De Cuellar will no doubt point out in his talks with Tehran rulers. In addition, international pressure on Iran, Iraq's solid stand and continued shelling of Iranian targets as well as the huge losses that Iran has sustained during the seven-year-old war will altogether help. De Cuellar's mission in the coming days. We have hope that De Cuellar will play his cards well and secure a lasting peace in the Gulf.

Thursday's

Al Ra'i: Peres shelves elections

A spokeswoman for the Israeli Labour Party announced yesterday that Foreign Minister Shimon Peres has given up his advocacy for an early parliamentary elections. Peres had used the idea of early elections as a lever on Likud to force it to accept the idea of an international conference to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict. The spokeswoman said that no thought will be given to the proposed conference before the end of November 1988 when the ordinary parliamentary election has been held and in the light of its results. We are not surprised to see Peres behaving in this manner but we consider his behaviour and his decision as another proof that his differences with Yitzhak Shamir over the question of the conference only as deception and a tactical move designed to cause more divisions within the Arab World. Peres' move could also be considered as a ploy to keep the Arabs hanging on to a false hope. Peres' move proved beyond doubt that he and Shamir are in reality two faces of the same coin. The game which Peres is playing now is to keep the Arabs hanging on to the hope of the coming Israeli election and its results and to make them believe that they have to wait until the Labour Party in Israel is in at the reins of power once again and it is only the Labour Party which can agree to a participation in the projected conference.

Al Dustour: Perez de Cuellar begins mediation

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is due to arrive in Tehran Friday at the start of his recent mediation effort to bring an end to the Gulf conflict. De Cuellar who has been entrusted by the Security Council to carry out his mission will of course be focusing attention on the prospect of implementing Security Council Resolution 598. De Cuellar's visit to the Gulf region assumes a great significance in view of the on-going escalation of the conflict and due to the presence of naval forces in the area. Iran which has neither accepted nor rejected the council resolution is trying to manoeuvre and to play for time, and also is trying to weaken the international community's will to implement the resolution which would end the war and impose sanctions on the aggressors. De Cuellar's visit is looked on by observers as a means for ending Iran's manoeuvres and stalling for time and for obtaining a solid reply to the council resolution. Should his task end in failure, the Security Council will have to look into the prospect of imposing sanctions on Tehran for violating United Nations charter. We hope that Tehran's rulers will declare their acceptance of the council's resolution during De Cuellar's visit so that tragedies can be avoided and peace can be established in the Gulf.

VIEW FROM AMMAN

Religion: A new framework

By Kamel Abu Jaber

ISLAM then is not against development to the same degree that other religions are or are not. What is needed is neither total repudiation nor blind apology but a new epistemological framework that combines a rational approach to life with spiritual elements that give freedom of choice making life more palatable. The present epistemological framework is either too spiritual, resting on, reworking into, or recreating an idealised civilisation with spiritual elements that give freedom of choice making life more palatable. The present epistemological framework is either too spiritual, resting on, reworking into, or recreating an idealised civilisation with spiritual elements that give freedom of choice making life more palatable.

The present epistemological framework is either too spiritual, resting on, reworking into, or recreating an idealised civilisation with spiritual elements that give freedom of choice making life more palatable.

The present epistemological framework is either too spiritual, resting on, reworking into, or recreating an idealised civilisation with spiritual elements that give freedom of choice making life more palatable.

The present epistemological framework is either too spiritual, resting on, reworking into, or recreating an idealised civilisation with spiritual elements that give freedom of choice making life more palatable.

absent, is the need to separate religion from the state.

Upon reflection, the posing of these two preconditions seems to complicate rather than simplify the issue. First because human progress cannot wait nor is there an iron-clad law that dictates that the experience of one civilisation need be duplicated elsewhere. Second and more important is the question of what purpose a reformation movement or a separation of state and religion would serve. Both the reformation, and the separation of state and church, where it occurred in the West, had as their objective the creation of certain conditions that would put religion in its proper place in public life; to make it an authority that is at best subservient to the state, or at least equal and preferably on good terms of cooperation with the state.

In looking at the Islamic experience either in historical or contemporary terms, it is only on rare, very rare occasions that the state has not been in control; the experience of the Iranian revolution of 1979 notwithstanding. The ruler almost always, even in Shi'a Islam, has had the upper hand and could, should he see fit, outline the parameters of the relationship. Basically, no independent religious authority like that in the Western experience has developed to compete, and often bloody conflict, with secular authority. This feature of Islamic experience had the unfortunate consequence of freeing the secular hand to dictate, in the literal sense, the boundaries of public life, and was a major cause for the

rise of authoritarianism still the basic feature of the state. Yet should other conditions prevail, principally the development of a proper framework like the one outlined above, the absence of an independent spiritual authority can be a blessing. For one thing, there is no need to waste vast energy and resources, even blood, in attempting to draw the lines between religion and state. In most Islamic countries, in fact, the gulf, development and the affairs of religion are already a concern of the state. The ministries or departments of religious affairs attest to the true nature of the relationship between religion and the state. Thus the time, energy and resources on drawing the lines can and should be spent on other more positive areas of cooperation rather than competition. The trick is to develop and bring out points conducive to cooperation and thus development. It would seem then that the major questions, or at least most of them, that have plagued Western society for so long have basically been resolved. With this realisation, the questions of tradition and modernity can be placed in their proper perspective. Thus tradition need not be contradictory to development but a source of confidence paving the way for accommodating life according to the scientific knowledge introduced from time to time. Life thus becomes a rational continuum neither dictated by tradition alone, and thus alien to modernity, nor by modernity alone thus alienated from tradition. A panorama in which tradition is judged in the spirit of modernity, which in turn is judged with a consciousness of tradition.

Perez de Cuellar begins Gulf peace mission in Tehran

(Continued from page 1)
U.N. resolution had "two or three" acceptable points, IRNA reported.

He was quoted as stressing that Tehran has not rejected the resolution outright, but does not endorse it "in its entirety."

Mr. Khamenei said he did not know what proposals Mr. Perez de Cuellar was bringing with him, but would listen to what the U.N. chief has to say.

In his sermon broadcast on Tehran Radio, Mr. Khamenei said Iran wanted peace more than anybody but Iraq should first be branded the "aggressor."

"If the world wants peace in this area, the road is not force, not military presence, it is not by supporting the Iraqi regime."

On the eve of the U.N. mission, a senior Soviet official was quoted Friday as saying the

Kremlin rules out any international military action against Iran to resolve the war with Iraq.

But Alexander Galitsyn, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Gulf section, said Moscow supports "in principle" an arms embargo against the country that rejects Resolution 598.

The credibility of the Iranian attitude will depend on the outcome of the U.N. secretary-general's trip to Tehran," Mr. Galitsyn was quoted as saying in a Moscow interview published by Kuwait's Al Anbar newspaper.

"If Perez de Cuellar's mission failed, a possibility which we rule out, we will call for talks among the council's permanent members and concerned states in search of a new move within the charter," Mr. Galitsyn said in the interview.

"However, we absolutely rule out military action as a means for resolving the conflict, at the same time emphasising that the Soviet Union will abide by any U.N. resolution. We are in principle with an arms embargo," he said.

He hailed the outcome of talks held in Moscow Wednesday between an Arab League delegation, led by Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad, and the Soviet premier

and foreign minister.

"The talks were extremely important and fruitful for pushing ahead the peace process in the Gulf. Despite the tragic situation there, we are optimistic," Mr. Galitsyn was quoted as saying.

He said the talks removed "doubts... about duality" of a Soviet attitude toward the war, which reportedly set after Moscow recently moved to improve its ties with Iran.

Mr. Galitsyn attributed "an improvement" in Soviet-Iranian relations recently to "the U.S. pressures on Tehran, which has now come to discern that the Soviet Union harboured no enmity toward Iran and considers it (Iran) an anti-imperialist country."

But he asserted that the improvement in Moscow's ties with Tehran "will not take place at the expense of any Arab side and the Soviet Union will continue to fulfil its obligations toward Iraq under the (existing) friendship pact."

On the Iraqi-Iran warfront, the guns fell silent on Friday as Mr. Perez de Cuellar flew to Tehran.

Neither Iran nor Iraq reported any military action on Friday after a final two-day flurry in which economic targets and cities were pounded by artillery and aircraft and ships were attacked in the Gulf.

sovereignty and independence," he said.

In Washington, Secretary of State George Shultz said on Friday he expected Iran to refuse a flat acceptance of the U.N. ceasefire, in which case Washington would press for a global arms embargo.

Mr. Shultz predicted Iran would not give a definitive acceptance of the U.N. order.

In that case, Washington would press for a global arms embargo on Tehran, Mr. Shultz said in an interview with Reuters and the international news agency Visnews.

"If (Mr. Perez de Cuellar) comes back with basically a rejection, or rather an equivocal position probably, then that will trigger moves on a second resolution and we will see who will support it," he said.

"We proceed on the basis that it is likely that everyone will," he added.

On the Iraqi-Iran warfront, the guns fell silent on Friday as Mr. Perez de Cuellar flew to Tehran.

Neither Iran nor Iraq reported any military action on Friday after a final two-day flurry in which economic targets and cities were pounded by artillery and aircraft and ships were attacked in the Gulf.

Controversy grows over 'message'

(Continued from page 1)

adding that Mr. Arafat "did not mention direct negotiations outside an international conference."

But Mr. Biton dismissed the denial in an interview, saying it did not contradict Mr. Arafat's offer to hold direct talks with Israel in the framework of an international conference.

Mr. Biton said Mr. Arafat proposed direct talks once the three conditions had been fulfilled. He said Mr. Arafat made the verbal offer during a United Nations conference on the question of Palestinian independence held in Geneva earlier this week.

On his return late on Thursday from Geneva, Mr. Biton said "Arafat made it clear that what he wanted was direct negotiations with Israel in the framework of an international conference."

Jordan has expressed shock that Mr. Arafat was ready to enter direct peace talks with Israel.

"We are astonished, shocked if this is true," Information Minister Mohammad Al Khatib said on Wednesday. "This means direct negotiations with Israel outside the international conference."

The PLO has joined Arab countries in calling for an international conference on Middle East peace that would include participation by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. It has insisted on being the sole representative of the Palestinians in such a forum.

Israel's government is split on the conference issue. Mr. Shamir

head of the right-wing Likud bloc, opposes the move, while Mr. Peres, head of the left-leaning Labour party, backs it.

But Mr. Peres has adamantly rejected PLO participation and insists Palestinian representatives be included as part of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Mr. Arafat's roundabout approach to passing the message to Israeli leaders has caused some Israeli moderates to be sceptical about its significance.

Meron Benvenisti, head of an American-funded research project documenting conditions in the occupied West Bank, called it "a lot of hot air."

In a front-page commentary, the mass-circulation Maariv wrote that Mr. Arafat had used "psychological tricks... to embarrass Israel."

"If Arafat really had serious proposals he would have conveyed them through President Mubarak," the paper said.

The Jerusalem weekly Kol HaIr quoted Mr. Arafat Friday as saying he had not made a more direct offer because Mr. Shamir had ignored an earlier initiative we made via Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

"I'm no amateur," the paper quoted Mr. Arafat as saying. "If the government of Israel were to make contact with me, even via secret channels, I would make an appropriate response."

Israel Television quoted Mr. Arafat's three points were mutual recognition of Israel and the PLO, joint agreement to halt hostilities and an end to Jewish settlements during talks.

Iraq and Libya to resume full ties

(Continued from page 1)

The joint statement summarised the result of the visit to Baghdad of Mr. Talhi.

Mr. Talhi left Baghdad on Tuesday after conferring with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein during his three-day stay.

The statement said that following Mr. Talhi's talk the two sides agreed on the following:

"—Brotherly Iraqi-Libyan relations based on reciprocal respect and Arab brothers, and the strengthening of relations in all fields.

"—The two sides agree, according to the Arab League Charter, to oppose any foreign aggression against the territory or interests of any Arab state, or interference in internal Arab affairs."

"—The necessity of ending the Gulf war through peaceful means and according to international law, because its continuation serves imperialist and Zionist plots."

The statement also recalled the

decision by the Arab League's foreign ministers' conference in Tunis last month supporting the July 20 U.N. resolution.

Libya had refused to join the other foreign ministers who agreed on a severance of diplomatic relations with Iran over its refusal to accept the Security Council resolution.

Mr. Talhi told the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) at Kuwait airport before leaving for Libya that his visit to Baghdad had "achieved the hoped-for results to strengthen relations between Libya and Iraq and what these relations should be in the future."

In recent months Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi has criticised Tehran for rejecting bids to end the war and occupying Iraqi territory.

Asked how the statement would affect Libya's relations with Iran, Mr. Talhi said: "We are against continuation of the war and we hope it will end. I don't believe it will affect our relations with this country."

NOTICE FROM CONSULATE OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA, AMMAN

The Sri Lankan consulate hereby announces to all Sri Lankans working in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan that some prominent official Sri Lankan figures are expected to visit Jordan. Therefore, all Sri Lankans working in Jordan, except "those working as maids," are kindly requested to call at the consulate to register their names and

Egypt's white gold is now just plain cotton

By Bahgat Badie
Reuter

CAIRO — Once revered as "white gold" and a harbinger of good times, Egypt's cotton now brings little more than hard work and low profit to the Nile farmer. A bumper cotton harvest 40 years ago could mean a new autumn bride for a man or new clothes and luxuries for the family — perhaps even a circus trip to town for the children.

For older farmers, autumn cotton markets paid for rare city delights in the shops and nightclubs of Cairo or Alexandria. But the good times died 35 years ago when land reforms passed by Gamal Abdul Nasser's revolutionary government cut private holdings to 50 acres and introduced cotton-growing quotas.

"Cotton is no longer the white gold it was before the 1952 army revolution," lamented Hassan Ali Magdoub, who farms in a remote village near the Nile delta town of Tanta.

Millions of rural peasants

Producers grumble that the government pays low prices for cotton and that the state system has backfired.

"It's a lot of hard work yielding very little profit to the farmers," agreed agriculture ministry official Yassir Osman.

Cotton farming is costly. Over

eight months of growth it needs more labour, insecticides and aerial spraying than most other crops, a farmer explained. The end result is a net profit of \$145 per acre.

Farmers are unimpressed by goods sold to them through a state marketing system, by free water, subsidised seeds, pesticides and fertilisers or by low-interest loans.

State-fixed prices and quotas halved land under cotton to one million acres but new modern methods kept the yield high.

Farmers paid fines or went to prison rather than sell their crops at a loss, Agriculture Minister Youseff Wali told parliament last month.

Millions of rural peasants

sought work in booming oil states or in the teeming streets of Cairo, filling the capital to bursting point and creating a manpower crisis on the farms.

The government now fixes what it deems to be fair prices.

Cotton is still the biggest com-

modity export, as it has been since it was introduced to Egypt over a century ago.

Egypt, whose other main sources of income are the Suez Canal, oil, and money from workers abroad, earned about \$400 million from cotton exports in 1986 and expects more from the bumper harvest forecast for this year.

Farmers send cotton to about 2,200 collecting centres and the state buys it after it is graded by a government expert.

If the farmer disagrees with the grading he has one option — an appeal to an arbitration committee whose decision is final.

Surprisingly, Egypt also imports cotton. Its own crop is very high quality and it buys a cheaper type from America for domestic tex-

JTV Channel 2 Preview

Sat — Sept. 12, 1987

8:30 Together We Stand

9:00 Sat. Variety Show

10:20 Feature Film
Sex and the Married Woman
Starring: Joanna Pettet
Barry Newman

This is a comedy film about a married lady who writes a book about her life.

Sun — Sept. 13, 1987

8:30 Charles in Charge

9:10 The Baby Business
One part special documentary
This Special examines the problems of infertility and the new options available through revolutionary medical advances. The profound legal, moral and ethical questions of surrogate motherhood are also explored.

10:20 Hunter

11:10 Open All Hours

Mon — Sept. 14, 1987

8:30 Allo Allo

9:10 Mountain Men

10:20 The Love Boat

Tue — Sept. 15, 1987

8:30 Double Trouble
(Dream Girls)

A hot rock star offers Kate a job and the chance to go on tour with

him — an opportunity sister Allison fears will leave her alone in New York and separate the twins for the first time in their lives.

9:10 Magnum

10:20 'The Scarlett O'Hara War'

David Selznick buys the rights to "Gone With The Wind" and signs Clark Gable as Rhett Butler. But, his search to cast the lead of Scarlett O'Hara creates a disease — "Scarlett Fever" — that sweeps Hollywood and the country.

Wed — Sept. 16, 1987

8:30 Don't Wait Up

9:10 Doc — The Silk Road

Two Roads to the Pamirs
With Chang'an now a long way behind, the coverage team starts on the last leg of its trip. At Suochi (Yarkand), the road splits into two directions, one is the new road and the other the old road, both leading to Tashkurgan. The trip along the old road will take us into the ancient Silk Road, while the trip on the new road will reveal the Silk Road of today, as represented by the China-Pakistan Trade Fair at the town of Kashgar. The programme introduces the rich nomadic life and folk music and dances of tribesmen who live deep in the Asian continent, and will depict the Silk Road that continues to thrive in the present-day world. Yes, the Silk Road is still alive and thriving!

10:20 The Rhinemann Exchange

Bestseller

Starring: Stephen Collins
Lauren Hutton



Inside Story: Friday at 10:20

Roddy McDowall
John Huston
Jose Ferrer
Vince Edwards

During World War II, American agent David Spaulding (Stephen Collins) is ordered to attempt a highly treasonous exchange of American diamonds (needed by German rocket scientists) for a German gyroscope system which is vital to American bombers for the invasion of Europe. His mission is complicated by his involvement with Leslie Hawkewood (Lauren Hutton), a society playgirl whom he suspects is involved in an attempt to sabotage his mission.

9:10 Pley:
Not That Kind of People

10:20 Feature Film

Smugglers
Starring: Shirley Booth
Carol Lynley
Kurt Kanszmar

Two American tourists in Europe (Miss Booth and Miss Lynley) who are used as decoys by an international smuggling operation.

Fri — Sept. 18, 1987

8:30 Bill Cosby Show

9:10 Falcon Crest

10:20 Inside Story

China's 1st polling company probes public opinion

By Jim Abrams
The Associated Press

BEIJING — China's first opinion polling organisation has found that the Chinese are ready to speak their mind, and not always to the government's liking.

Since its formation last October, China Social Survey has conducted major opinion polls on economic and political reforms. It has also delved into market research, examining consumer tastes in refrigerators and other household goods.

"By random surveys, we can express many ideas to our leaders," said Du Yan, director of China Social Survey. "It is better than staging demonstrations."

Du said opinion polls "couldn't be imagined 10 years ago," when people still feared immediate reprisals for questioning the government line.

But today, as China shifts to a more market-oriented economy, "leaders want to know what people think. Our services are needed so as to eliminate shock to society in making policies."

Du stressed that the polls show strong backing for the government's reform policies, but said they also turned up pockets of the disaffected.

While two-thirds in a May-June poll said economic reforms were going in the right direction, 15 per cent said they were dissatisfied. They expressed concern about loss of job security and guaranteed health care, rising prices and a growing gap between the rich and the poor as China switches to a commodity-based economy.

Only 56 per cent said they were satisfied with their current financial situation.

Three-fourths in a July poll on political reform said they were satisfied with their political rights, but there was overwhelming support for greater reform aimed at reducing bureaucracy and separating the functions of the party and those running the economy.

Each poll canvassed about 2,500 people by mail and home visit. Du said the respondents were randomly selected and

assured that their answers would be anonymous.

"No one will know what individuals replied. We don't know," he said.

Another survey of 2,000 industrial managers revealed that while most were optimistic about the future, 80 per cent complained about outside obstacles to smooth production.

Managers said they were shackled by shortages of electricity, raw materials, equipment and funds.

China Social Survey is the only company devoted solely to taking polls, opinion surveys are increasingly common as the Communist Party tries harder to meet, rather than dictate, popular needs.

Du said the organisation is paid separately for each poll it conducts. It is now a non-profit operation, charging only a service fee. But its leaders have visions of converting it into a money-making business under future reforms that will allow, or force, enterprises to pay their own way and give them a share in any profits.

China Social Survey is the only company devoted solely to taking polls, opinion surveys are increasingly common as the Communist Party tries harder to meet, rather than dictate, popular needs.

yields could do man some good, scientists here say, but not now. They have yet to understand the fundamentals of quarks and other subatomic particles, let alone harness them.

Uehara is part of the 350-man team that monitors Tristan, which began running in May. The two-mile ring lies 35 feet under the countryside an hour from Tokyo on the outskirts of the government's science enclave.

The particle sought in Japan's \$700-million super collider and super colliders elsewhere is the last of the six subatomic particles.

Whoever finds it first can expect a glimpse of a tidbit locked inside the structure of the atom, more insight into nature's blueprint and, just perhaps, a Nobel Prize in physics.

"Our senses detect smaller and smaller," said physicist Sadaharu Uehara. "Now we can recognise the smaller units of matter in nature. We want to know why they exist, and what forces govern them."

Scientists say all matter is made up of quarks and leptons, which make up atoms that combine to become oceans, stars, human beings. They have found the leptons and think nature made six quarks, but so far have discovered only five.

Scientists name each quark according to its characteristics. Those who found the fourth quark, the charm, won the Nobel physics prize. But the discoverers of the fifth, the bottom, went unnoticed by the Nobel committee. With a worldwide hunt on for the sixth, top quark, it is difficult to say whether discovery will bring the prize.

Years from now the information Japan's super collider Tristan

pulsed into Tristan — electrons in one direction and positrons in the other. Magnets draw the beams on until they crash at 25 billion electron volts each, producing a 50-billion electron volt collision.

About 20 times a day, once in every 750 million or so collisions, computer screens in the underground laboratories show an "event" — a blossoming of spirals that trace the paths of fragments bursting free.

Uehara and others watch the screens for eight-hour stretches, 24 hours a day, hoping for hints of undiscovered tidbits. It takes greater and greater energies to create successive quarks. If at some energy level the rate of events suddenly rises, they will know they have found the sixth quark.

In between, they may take a bit of time for jogs around the complex at more leisurely speeds than the particles coursing beneath their feet.

The Japanese have reason to hurry. Tristan is now the world's pre-eminent electron-positron collider, but it will soon be eclipsed by other, stronger machines.

In about a year, Stanford University in California will complete

the SSC will be a proton smasher capable of energy levels reaching 20 trillion electron volts, 20 times more powerful than Fermilab. Scientists say collisions of such incredible intensity will approximate the big bang, the explosion that created the universe, and inevitably produce the sixth quark and other particles.

Tristan should top 60 billion electron volts when superconductors are installed next year, according to Kikuchi.

Tourists bare all on Yugoslavian beaches

By Vjekoslav Radovic
Reuter

ADA NA BOJANI, Yugoslavia — "You can't come here improperly dressed. Take your clothes off or leave," an angry waiter told me as I tried to interview diners at a terrace cafe.

Getting undressed was the only way to feel welcome in Ada Na Bojani, one of about 30 nudist complexes that are luring naturists from all over Europe and North America to Yugoslavia's Adriatic coast.

Recent official figures show 20 per cent of the eight million foreign tourists coming annually to Yugoslavia strip off to savour the warm sands, crystal waters and sunshine.

Engulfed by the green waters of the Bojana River delta to the north and south, and the blue Adriatic to the west, Ada boasts a 3,800 metre beach running all the way to the border of Yugoslavia's isolated, buttoned-up neighbour Albania.

Interviewees were shy — no photographs and no surnames.

"We are naturists, not exhibitionists," a blonde Austrian from Linz called Inge told Reuter. She was visiting Ada for the third time with her boyfriend.

"Why go nude? Why, it's most natural. Were you born with your clothes on?" replied a middle-aged and overweight German woman, unabashed about showing her wrinkles.

"Why do the most intimate parts of your body deserve to be kept imprisoned and hidden?" she added.

The International Naturism Federation counts Yugoslavia as one of Europe's top bare-all countries, along with West Germany. The federation groups together some 30 national associations and 800 clubs from around the world, claiming four million members.

But it reckons most nudists don't enrol and estimates there are 30 million naturists in the world.

It was not until the start of a tourist boom in the early 1960s that the Yugoslav Communist authorities let the first proper nudist colonies be established up on the Adriatic peninsula of Istria, in Vrsar and Rovinj.

Now the 2,000-kilometre Yugoslavian coast, indented with discreet little bays, is dotted with sites reserved for naturists.

The biggest are at Koversada in Ursar, the world's second largest, at Medulin near Pula, and here at Ada Na Bojani.

"There are plenty of fig trees here but no one bothers to tear off a leaf," a Yugoslav tourism guide joked.

Yugoslavia earned \$1.3 billion



JUMBO TRACTOR: The PTS 1 tractor built by Kraus-Maffei in Munich to a Lufthansa design saves kerosene and is easier on the environment than taxiing aircraft round busy runways. It can tow a fully-laden jumbo jet with ease to its starting position on the runway at Frankfurt International airport, Federal Republic of Germany (Photo: Daimler-Benz AG)

Years from now the information

Japan's super collider Tristan

will bring the prize.

Years from now the information

Japan's super collider Tristan

will bring the prize.

Years from now the information

Japan's super collider Tristan

will bring the prize.

Years from now the information

Japan's super collider Tristan

will bring the prize.

Years from now the information

Japan's super collider Tristan

will

3,000 athletes seek glory at 10th Mediterranean Games in Latakia

Albania fields a team for the first time in the games history

LATAKIA, Syria (Agencies) — Athletes from 18 countries embark on a quest for glory on Saturday when competition opens in the 10th Mediterranean Games.

Minister of Youth Eid Dahiyat attended the opening ceremony, held Friday under the patronage of Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad.

The minister, who arrived in Damascus Thursday, expressed his happiness at attending the opening ceremony and paid tribute to Jordanian-Syrian cooperation in sports. The minister is accompanied on the visit by Mr. Mohammad Jamil Ahul Tayyeh, director general of the Jordanian Youth Organisation.

The opening ceremony was



The main 45,000-seat stadium at Al-Assad Sports City where the opening ceremony was held Friday. The stadium, built by Soviet experts, is surrounded by five huge arenas including 10 tennis courts, three swimming pools and 30 sports halls.

VILLA FOR RENT

1. Consists of 3 bedrooms, one which is master bedroom, salons of 100 sq.m., spacious kitchen of 50 sq.m., with all electric appliances, 3 verandas, study, 3 bathrooms, spacious garden, all utilities, with telephone. Location: On 1½ dunum piece of land on 20 m-wide road between 7th and 8th Circles. Can be let with or without furniture.

Call tel.: 811911, Amman, between 8 a.m. - 6 p.m.

2. Furnished flat consists of 1 bedroom, salon, dining room, kitchen, and utilities. Call the same tel. Rent to be paid annually.

ARABIC CLASSES

The British Council announces the commencement of its course for Colloquial Arabic. Learners are not expected to have any previous knowledge of the language.

Course Dates from: 12 September — 11 November (9 weeks — 4 hrs. weekly)

Times: Morning or Afternoon depending on demand

Fees JD 48.

The British Council
الجامعة الملكية
المتحدة
البريطاني

SMALL FURNISHED APT. FOR RENT

2 bedrooms, living/dining room, 1 bath, fully equipped kitchen, garden, col. T.V., telephone, & stereo set, centrally-heated. Located between 4th & 5th Circles, Bumedian Str., facing Abdoun.

For further Inf. please call tel.: 677788 or 667870.

A DELUXE APARTMENT FOR RENT

Near Luswi Center, 8th Circle, in a 2-storey bldg., with 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, a wide salon, a living room, a wide kitchen, two balconies, separate central heating, and an easy possibility to get a telephone.

Please call, tel.: 816540.

FOR SALE DELUXE FURNITURE AND CAR

1. Complete household furniture, deluxe, European style, almost new, with all electrical appliances and other baby and misc. items. Prefer selling in lumpsum.
2. Datsun Station Wagon, 1979, with 1,600 CC engine in excellent condition. Must see to appreciate.

Interested parties please call, tel.: 822103, between 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.-8 p.m.

almost certain to be less exciting with Turkey expected to triumph over Albania, Syria and Lebanon, the only other participants.

The soccer tournament begins on September 15 with Morocco taking on Greece and Algeria clashing with France in group matches.

Other group matches will be held in Aleppo the following day with Turkey vs Syria and Lebanon playing San Marino.

Morocco, surprise second-round qualifiers in last year's World Cup, and Algeria, another World Cup finalist, are allowed under international rules to field professional players in all tournaments.

The rule does not apply to footballers from Europe and South America. But France won the 1983 Mediterranean Games with a second string squad and could retain the title.

In the swimming competition, Italy, Yugoslavia, France and Greece were expected to dominate other participants. Tunisia and Egypt, in view of their impressive showing in the African Games last month in Nairobi, could get among the medals.

Syrian swimmers have spent three months in East Germany to prepare for games, but were not thought likely to pull off any surprises.

France, Italy, Spain, Algeria and Morocco are the strongest contenders for the athletics glory when competition begins on Sept. 19.

World champion and 1,500 and 5,000 metres record holder Said Aouita of Morocco has arrived in Latakia, but it was not clear

whether he would compete. The weightlifting and wrestling events seemed destined to be dominated by Egypt, Turkey, France, Greece and Italy.

Albania for the first time will participate in the two-week festival.

The Albanians, slowly easing out of their isolationist stance, will send a team to the games, the 10th since they started in Alexandria, Egypt, in 1951.

The games are being held in this port city, known to Syrians as their "bride of the coast," which has been extensively beautified in preparation for the games.

Buildings gleam in the Mediterranean sun with a fresh coat of white paint.

Friday's opening ceremony featured 20,000 Syrian youngsters carrying flags and streamers and colour cards to make up vast tableaux on one side of the stadium.

Some 3,000 athletes will participate in 18 sports during the games.

Syria says it is determined to make the games the most impressive ever.

Egypt, Spain, Lebanon, Italy, Tunisia, Turkey, Algeria, Yugoslavia and Morocco have hosted games, which are held every four years. Athens will host the 1991 games.

Despite over 10 years of civil war, Lebanon has raised a contingent of 162 athletes to compete in the games.

But little is expected in the way of glory.

In the third and fourth sets, Mecir became more aggressive

Swedes set up U.S. Open semifinal clash

NEW YORK (R) — Third seed Mats Wilander patiently outlasted an error-prone Miloslav Mečir 6-3, 6-7, 6-4, 7-6 on Thursday night to reach the last four of the U.S. Open tennis tournament.

In Saturday's semifinals, Wilander was scheduled to face compatriot Stefan Edberg, the 21-year-old Australian Open champion who is seeded second in this tournament.

Edberg defeated Ramesh Krishnan of India, the only unseeded player to reach the quarter-finals, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2, a contest that was far closer than the score suggests.

The turning point came in the 38-point third game of the second set, when Edberg fought off seven game points and finally capitalised on his 10th break point to go 3-0 up. He never looked back.

The three-and-a-half hour tussle between Wilander and fifth-seeded Mečir, last year's beaten finalist, was filled with lengthy baseline rallies as both players showed off finesse and shot placement rather than power.

Wilander abandoned his powerful two-handed backhand, which had been such a weapon in the early rounds. Instead he was content to patiently hit short slicing backhands from the baseline while waiting for the Czechoslovak to commit errors.

The strategy paid off, however, as a much less patient Mečir made 69 unforced errors.

Wilander was dangerous with his first serve, scoring with 11 aces, but Mečir was often able to control points on the Swede's weak second serve.

In the third and fourth sets,

TRIPLE AERIAL THRUST: Adduflein striker Lu'ayi (centre) leaps to score by a header into the Al Arabi net during a match played Thursday evening in the Premier Soccer League Cham-

pionship. Adduflein thrashed Al Arabi Club 2-0 to bring its assets up to 14 points. Al Arabi Club's standing remained at 8 points.

Wanted English soccer fan jailed for 4 years

LIVERPOOL (Agencies) — An English soccer fan, wanted in Belgium on a manslaughter charge arising out of the 1985 Heysel Stadium riot, was jailed for four years Thursday for assaulting four people in a burger bar.

At Liverpool Crown Court, Anthony Hogan admitted one wounding and three assault charges arising out of an incident in downtown Liverpool in January.

But for Thursday's court appearance, Hogan, 24, would have been extradited to Belgium along with 25 other Liverpool fans, on manslaughter charges. They stem from the May 1985 riot, in which 39 mostly Italian people died, before the Liverpool-Juventus European Champions' Cup final at the Heysel Stadium, Brussels.

The other 25 are being held in a Brussels jail awaiting trial.

The British Home Office said that Hogan would be surrendered to the Belgian authorities after he

had served his sentence. With full remission that would be after two years eight months.

Peter Smith, prosecutor at Liverpool Crown Court, said Hogan, who had been drinking, went into a railway station burger bar and took a cup of tea from another customer. When the waitress complained, he grabbed her face, squeezing her cheek, and said: "I'll come back and kill you."

Hogan then picked up a teenage street cleaner and threw him out of the burger bar, Smith said.

When the teenager's friend intervened, Hogan hit him in the face, knocking him unconscious, and when police arrived, he struck one officer in the eye.

Fresh prison riots in Belgium

In Brussels, riots erupted at another Belgian prison on Wednesday night after 25 British soccer fans arrived in the city to

stand trial for the Heysel Stadium riot, police said.

The latest trouble occurred at Merkplas jail in northern Belgium, where some 200 prisoners lit bonfires and smashed furniture during five hours of disturbances.

A police spokesman said one officer was seriously hurt as para-military police moved in to quell the riot and several prisoners escaped. Some were later recaptured.

Inmates at two Brussels jails rioted earlier this week over reports of preferential prison treatment planned for the fans.

The justice ministry said in a statement that eight other people were slightly hurt at Merkplas, a semi-open prison where inmates are allowed out to work during the day. It said the cause of the riot was not known.

A ministry spokesman told Reuters the accused British fans, flown to Belgium on a military transport plane on Wednesday, had been transferred to the modern cells prepared for them at Louvain Central Prison outside Brussels.

He said the fans had been moved in small groups from the palace of justice after individual questioning by the magistrate investigating the Heysel disaster.

The operation appeared to have foiled journalists camped outside the law courts, who had been waiting for another large convoy of prison buses and police escorts.

The public prosecutor's office was due to reveal the preliminary charges filed by the magistrate for each of the Britons later on Thursday morning.

The most serious charge they could face is manslaughter, which carries a maximum penalty of 15 years prison.

NEPTUNE'S NIGHTS



EQUIPMENT WANTED

The Dubai-based Fadel Akel commercial establishment announces that it is interested in buying used equipment, provided that it should be ready for export and tax-free. Such equipment includes: cranes, wire-printing rollers, steel rollers, forklifts, electric cables 'scrap' and similar items.

For information, please contact Mr. Fadel Akel from 8-9 a.m. and from 4.30-6.30 p.m. on Sat., Sun., and Mon., Sept. 12, 13, and 14, at the Regency Palace Hotel, Amman, tel.: 660000, telex: 22244/5, room no. 1417. After these days, Mr. Akel can be contacted through tel.: 258023 and 258874, telex 47028 Akel, Emirates, Dubai, P.O. Box 10634 Dubai.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

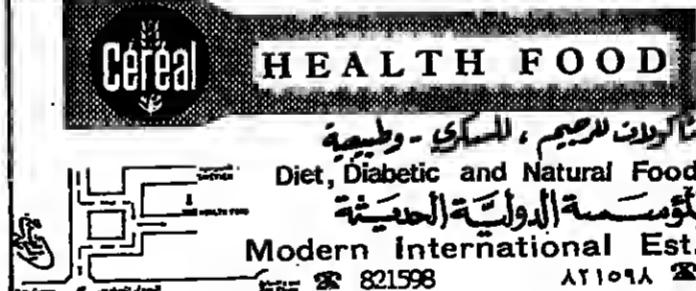
Two unfurnished independent 3-bedroom apartments, 1st and 2nd floor.

Location: 4th Circle, opposite Korean Embassy Call Landlord at Residence: 672839

POSITION VACANT

Computer Administrator required. Applicant must have suitable qualifications, and at least three years practical experience utilising COBOL, and be capable of modifying a source code in accordance with a specific requirement. Those wishing to apply for this position should:

Call tel.: 891985 894336, to set up appointment for filling out application.



FOR RENT

A house consisting of 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 salons, large kitchen, glassed-in veranda, central heating, separate entrance.

Location: Near Cibal Plants, Shmeisani.

Please call tel.: 661274, Amman.

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT IN SWEIFIEH

New building, quiet area, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Services are: lift, covered garage, independent central heating, telephone, water reservoir.

For information, tel: 624719 (or 822437 evenings).

Lufthansa OFFICE FOR SALE

Lufthansa German Airlines would like to sell one of its offices located at Jordan Intercontinental Hotel compound, Jabal Amman (area 47.8 sq.m. If interested, and for any further information, please call tel.: 601744.

LARGE APARTMENT FOR RENT

Located near Jordan University. Consists of 3 bedrooms (one master), large living room also suitable for study room, 2 large salons, kitchen with attached store room, independent entrance, garden, and garage. Total area: 300 sq.m.

Please contact MR. MOMANI, Tel.: 842366.

TWO APARTMENTS FOR RENT

The first is furnished and consists of three bedrooms, lounge, salon, with utilities, central heating, and telephone. The second is the same as the first but is unfurnished.

Location: behind the Commodore Hotel.

Call tel.: 604524

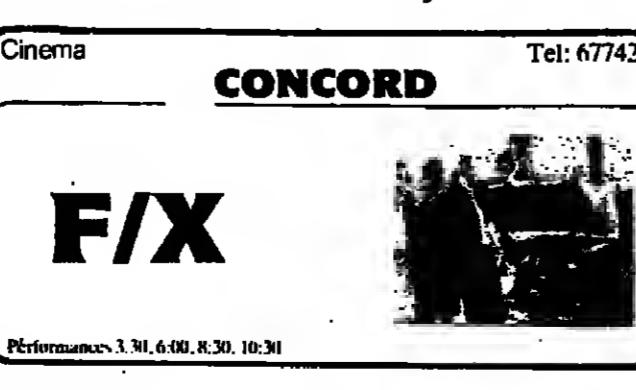
FOR SALE

DELUXE FURNITURE AND CAR

1. Complete household furniture, deluxe, European style, almost new, with all electrical appliances and other baby and misc. items. Prefer selling in lumpsum.
2. Datsun Station Wagon, 1979, with 1,600 CC engine in excellent condition. Must see to appreciate.

Interested parties please call, tel.: 822103, between 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.-8 p.m.

CONCORD

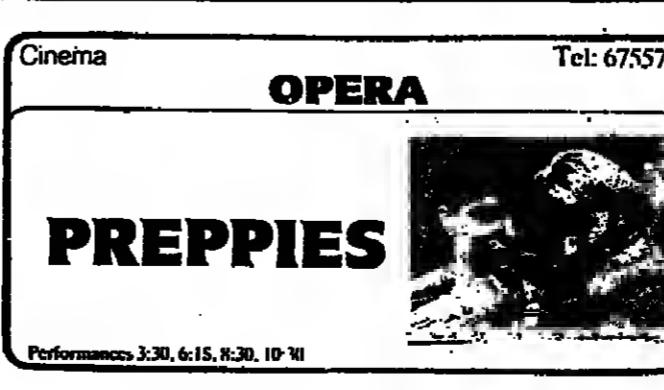


FOR SALE

1984 SUZUKI SJ410, 4WD, 25,000 km. Excellent Condition DUTY NOT PAID

Please call tel.: 818907

OPERA



PLAZA

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following were the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One Sterling	1.6470/80	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3190/3200	Canadian dollar
1.8050/60		West German marks
2.0320/30		Dutch guilders
1.4930/40		Swiss francs
37.53/56		Belgian francs
6.0040/50		French francs
1309/1310		Italian lira
142.65/75		Japanese yen
6.3650/3740		Swedish crowns
6.6375/6425		Norwegian crowns
6.9800/75		Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	459.50/460.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — U.K. shares eased quite sharply from their earlier slightly firmer levels in late trading, following news that the U.S. trade deficit in July had widened to a record \$16.47 billion from June's \$15.71 billion gap, dealers said.

The figure, which came slightly above most market expectations but below the more pessimistic forecasts, was welcomed by Wall Street which staged an opening 17-point rally. Dealers said the London market's apparently negative reaction to the news reflected a lack of interest at the end of the account.

The FTSE 100 share index at 1430 GMT Friday was down 6.4 points to 2,246.8 compared with a peak of 2,260.6 just before midday.

The dollar came under heavy selling pressure, falling around 1½ pence, in immediate reaction to U.S. trade news but it soon stabilised on central bank intervention, dealers said.

However, most economists forecast that it would come under severe downward pressure next week.

They pointed out that part of Friday afternoon's equity decline stemmed from fears that if U.S. interest rates came under further upward pressure because of a weak dollar there may be a sympathetic increase in U.K. rates.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Arguments are quite possible today, so be prepared to keep your cool. After you resolve these mishaps, there's a fine chance of finding yourself in a much improved situation.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) If you don't look at the matter objectively, an argument over finances can bring harsh words. Don't be stubborn.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Try not to make demands of others, even if you feel you have the right to do so. Avoid arguments thusly.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A personal anxiety could make you act in an unusual manner, so guard against this.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) You may be irked with a good friend, but don't react until you know exactly what is going on.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Be tactful in handling your activities today. Keep a promise you have made. Your benefits will abound thusly.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) One who feels upset needs pacification, and you can provide it. It's not the right time to take that desired trip.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You have assumed an obligation that now seems difficult for you, but study it carefully and it will seem easy.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A partner may be angry today. A situation seems to be very mixed up, but it soon will clear.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Your work duties have you confused, but maintain your poise. If a co-worker grumbles, leave this one alone.

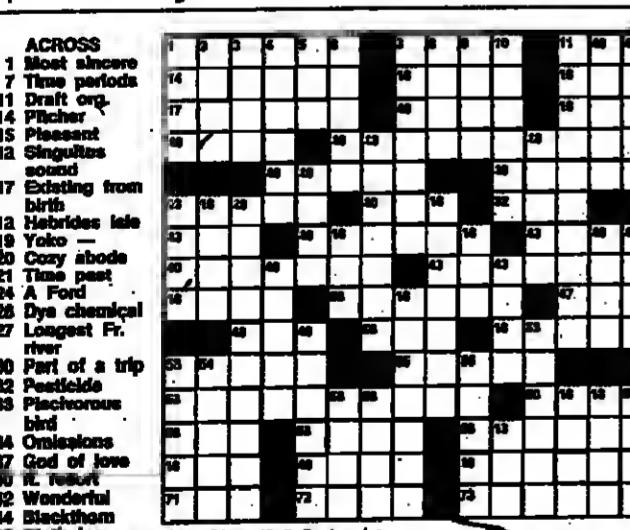
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You are so eager for a good time and are not thinking wisely, so watch your wallet.

ACQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 18) If you are provoked at home, maintain your cool and don't flare up. Have some friends over tonight.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Care is needed in any kind of motion today. Make no snide remarks which you may regret later.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she, will have the ability to comprehend anything that has to do with money, business and other practical matters. The eagerness in this one to make money will cause your progeny to act too hastily, so teach this child to be more cooperative for better understanding.

THE Daily Crossword



Yesterday's Puzzle Select



FDIC rescues Texas bank

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC) announced on Thursday a bailout package worth nearly \$1 billion to rescue the ailing First City Bank Corp. of Texas.

The package is the second-largest U.S. government bailout of a bank after the 1984 rescue of Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust of Chicago.

First City, the fourth-largest bank firm in Texas, had \$2 billion in assets as of June 30. Troubled by losses on real estate and oil loans, the holding company lost \$160.9 million in the first six months of this year and \$402 million in 1986.

The FDIC said the new owner of the Houston-based bank is Mr. A. Robert Abbott, former chairman of First Chicago Corp.

The assistance will take the form of \$970 million in notes from the FDIC, which will aid in the purchase of the bank's \$1.79

billion in bad loans. In addition to the FDIC notes, \$500 million in new private capital will be infused through a stock offering. The share of the old common stockholders will be reduced from the current 100 per cent to less than three per cent.

"This is no bailout for the old shareholders or for the old bank management... for their purposes, the bank has failed," said FDIC Chairman L. William Seidman.

He said simply allowing the bank to fail and paying off the depositors could have cost as much as \$1.8 billion.

The FDIC insures deposits of up to \$100,000 in 14,000 commercial banks nationwide. Federal regulators customarily have moved to inject funds into troubled banks when private investors are unwilling to get involved on their own.

Alfonso raps IMF, demands interest freeze on foreign debt

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP) — President Raúl Alfonsín, strongly criticising the International Monetary Fund (IMF), has demanded a freeze on the interest Argentina pays on its \$53 billion foreign debt.

Argentina pays at least \$4 billion a year interest on its foreign debt, the third-largest in the developing world behind Brazil and Mexico. Brazil similarly put a freeze on payments of the interest portion of its foreign debt earlier this year.

President Alfonsín said he has instructed his economic team to initiate through diplomatic channels a campaign for a "freeze on the interest rates."

President Alfonsín told industrial leaders his government would not "allow the World Bank to neglect the most important purposes for which it was created, such as attending to the problems of development and poverty."

He charged that the IMF, with what he called restrictive economic policies that Argentina must

follow to continue receiving credits, was forcing the country into economic stagnation.

Argentina is suffering from hyperinflation, averaging 126 per cent over the last 12 months, including almost 14 per cent in August. Workers wages have fallen 20 per cent below the level when President Alfonsín was elected president in 1983, the New York Times said on Friday.

The newspaper quoted American officials as saying the move was one of a series the administration is considering to remove sanctions imposed last year.

The sanctions, include some export restrictions, were imposed after Syrian intelligence was linked to a Palestinian's attempt to blow up an Israeli airliner in London in April last year.

After the Palestinian, Nezar Hindawi, was convicted last October, the administration told the two U.S. oil companies in Syria that their operations were inappropriate.

The U.S. ambassador to Syria, Mr. William Eagleton, was recalled in November after Britain broke diplomatic relations with Damascus over Hindawi's conviction. He returned to Damascus

last week and has already met President Hafez Al Assad, according to a State Department official.

The major American company in Syria, Pectin, a Shell subsidiary, stopped working on a large oil discovery in eastern Syria that is expected to produce 50,000 barrels a day. The other firm, Marathon Oil, did not withdraw.

The restrictions included limiting export of aircraft and aircraft parts, tightening procedures for granting visas, issuing a travel advisory effectively warning American travellers away and reducing both countries' diplomatic missions.

New American moves towards Syria have displeased British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the paper quoted a State Department official as saying.

The official said British Petroleum has been among the European oil companies filling the gap caused by the American withdrawal.

Loss rumours fret Japanese

TOKYO (R) — Traders in Tokyo's rummier-driven stock market are talking about one thing only these days — how much money Japanese banks and financial institutions have lost on risky bond investments.

"The risk of a financial panic, and its unthinkable consequences, is a real one," wrote Credit Suisse First Boston in its latest stock analysis.

"Perhaps only a few small companies face an immediate threat of bankruptcy, but many bigger companies will also have suffered significant losses in bonds," it said.

Lists of Japanese banks, securities houses and companies rumoured to have lost money in bond markets, and through a variety of other dangerous financial deals known here as "zaitech" dealing, are piling up on brokers' desks.

Tateho Chemical Industries owned up last week to losses from dealing in Japanese government bonds totalling over 20 billion yen

Economist describes small Mideast nations as lucrative, growing markets

WASHINGTON (AP) — An economist from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) says Kuwait, Jordan and other small Middle East countries are lucrative, growing markets for agricultural products from the United States and the European Community (EC).

The other countries cited by the USDA include Lebanon, Syria, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Oman, North Yemen and South Yemen.

Mr. Fawzi Taba of the USDA's Economic Research Service said, "American farm exporters who focus on the Middle East's largest markets such as Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Iraq may be overlooking some sales opportunities in the smaller nations of the region."

Together, the eight smaller countries spent \$5.7 billion on agricultural imports from all sources in 1985, or about 20 per cent more than the amount spent by Saudi Arabia, the region's largest single importer.

Each of the eight buys some American farm products, but the United States has been losing ground to rival exporters, declining to six per cent of the market in 1985 from 10 per cent in 1975.

Mr. Taba said, "The EC share, meanwhile, increased to a peak of 28 per cent in

1980 before settling back to about 22 per cent in 1985, from 19 per cent in 1975.

"If the past is any guide, these markets will continue to grow," Mr. Taba said in the current issue of the agency's Farmline magazine. "Their total farm product purchases from all suppliers climbed from nearly \$1.9 billion in 1975 to a record \$6 billion in 1984."

The value of the eight-country imports dropped in 1985 and 1986, but Mr. Taba said that was largely because of lower world commodity prices, the oil glut and reduced demand for oil workers in Kuwait, the UAE, Saudi Arabia and elsewhere.

Besides the United States and the EC, the wealth of the Middle East has attracted other agri-

cultural exporters, currently including Australia, Brazil, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Hungary, Bulgaria, Singapore and Turkey.

The EC has been very successful in selling processed and high-value products, including beef, cheese, canned fruit, fruit juices, sugar, butter, dry and condensed milk, and a variety of similar products, Mr. Taba said.

Australia, Turkey and Eastern Europe are major suppliers of mutton and lamb, as well as live sheep.

The U.S. sales tend to be concentrated among lower-value bulk commodities, such as flour, corn and rice. Other products include soybean meal, vegetable oils, canned nuts, and some processed vegetables, concentrated fruit juices and beef.

Arab construction sector faces serious hindrances

DOHA (OPECNA) — Private construction contractors in the Gulf region are facing serious problems because of a drop in financial resources.

Commercial banks have reduced their credits following the slump in the building sector and, consequently, local companies are suffering from lack of liquidity, according to a report by the Arab Gulf Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The report says that the financial stringency facing the companies has made it difficult for them to provide sufficient financial guarantees, or even enough resources, for starting new construction projects.

The report discloses that Saudi Arabia spent \$20 billion on the construction sector in 1986, or 36 per cent of its budget.

However, spending will drop by 10 per cent annually over the next two years before settling down. Figures forecast for government spending are \$17.44 billion for 1986-87, \$15.85 billion for

Protection to oil tankers adds \$20m a month to U.S. costs

WASHINGTON — U.S. convoy operations in the Arabian Gulf are adding between \$15 million and \$20 million a month to the navy's normal costs and will almost certainly require an infusion of funds from Congress, according to Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

In a letter to the Senate Appropriations Committee, the Pentagon chief said the U.S. has already incurred about \$70 million in added costs since it began escorting Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Gulf earlier this summer.

The expected request for funds is expected to spark a renewed debate on the U.S. buildup in the region and the Reagan administration's open-ended commitment to shield Kuwaiti tankers from Iranian attacks.

About 20 U.S. ships currently are in the Gulf. Nearly that many

are operating in nearby waters where they can provide support for the convoys or simply stand ready to enter the Gulf if military threats to the U.S. forces increase.

Altogether, there are about 25,000 U.S. military personnel in the region, about 10,000 of whom are in the Gulf itself and are eligible for special "immunity-danger" pay.

Some of the costs attached to the Gulf operations would have been incurred anyway, since the ships would have been operating somewhere else if the U.S. weren't escorting tankers. However, the heavy steaming schedules in the Gulf, along with the high costs of maintaining equipment in the hot Middle East climate, are raising the navy's costs significantly.

Mr. Weinberger's estimates reflect just those added costs generated by the convoy operations — Wall Street Journal.

THE BETTER HALF



JUMBLE

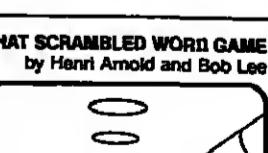
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INAFT

YAPEE

ABAANN

KAJLAC



THAT FLIGHT ATTENDANT CERTAINLY COULDNT BE CALLED THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: NOTCH LOGIC JOSTLE OUTLAW

Answer: What the refrigerator did during the power failure—LOST ITS COOL

Andy Capp



White House to seek \$270m for contras Managua accuses U.S. of hurting Central American peace efforts

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (Agencies) — Vice President Sergio Ramirez accused the U.S. administration of "planting thorns in the way" of peace in Central America with its decision to seek \$270 million in new aid for the contra rebels.

Mr. Ramirez told a news conference in late Thursday that the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan was "boycotting" the efforts of the five Central American presidents who signed a peace plan last month in Guatemala City.

"It is incongruous that while the Central American countries are set on taking the direction of peace ... the U.S. administration so clearly wants to destroy those peace efforts, planting thorns in the way and boycotting this effort," he said.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz told Congress Thursday the administration would ask for \$270 million in aid to the contras for an 18-month period.

He said the additional aid was

to ensure that Nicaragua complied with terms of the new peace plan.

"If the Guatemalan agreement is to be implemented in a way that secures a negotiated ceasefire, a democratic opening in Nicaragua, and accommodation of basic national security interests ... the United States must continue to furnish support to the freedom fighters," Mr. Shultz said.

Congress last year approved \$100 million in military and non-lethal aid to the rebels, who are fighting the Sandinista government which in July 1979 ousted Anastasio Somoza.

Nicaragua's defence minister, Humberto Ortega, brother of President Daniel Ortega, also cal-

led the U.S. decision "a boycott of the peace efforts by the Central American presidents."

On Radio Sandino, the voice of the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front, Mr. Ortega said, "not with \$500 million will the U.S. government be able to avoid the total defeat" of the contras.

Specifically, Mr. D'Escoto protested a rebel attack Monday on a La Patriota farming cooperative in Jinotega province, 200 kilometres north of the capital of Managua.

He said seven civilians were killed in the attack, and houses and health and supply centres were destroyed.

White House spokesman Marvin Fitzwater said Mr. Shultz's announcement did not break Mr. Reagan's commitment to Speaker of the House Jim Wright.

"We are not going to withdraw from fulfilling the agreements," he said.

The peace plan calls for a ceasefire in Central America's warring countries, amnesties, democratic reforms and an end to foreign aid for rebel forces, all to be implemented by Nov. 7.

Earlier, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto complained in a note to Mr. Shultz about "new acts of aggression ... with the intention of boycotting the peace agreement."

Burundi reopens frontier, airport

BUJUMBURA (R) — The Military Committee for National Salvation which seized power in Burundi on Sept. 3 reopened the frontiers and international airport of this central African state on Friday and ordered external telephone and telex links to be fully restored.

The formal ending of eight days of isolation from the rest of the world was announced in an official statement by the committee, headed by Maj. Pierre Nyonyo.

The statement also announced an easing of a 7 p.m. to 5:30 a.m.

Mandela reportedly refused inclusion in prisoner swap

PARIS (R) — Jailed South African black leader Nelson Mandela refused to be included in a southern Africa prisoner exchange on Monday, a French newspaper has said.

The independent daily Liberation, without identifying its sources, said South Africa had proposed to Angola that Mandela, the African National Congress (ANC) leader jailed 25 years ago for life, be a part of the exchange.

Dr. Mandala personally refused the offer and the ANC also rejected it. Luanda, according to the paper, considered the suggestion "indecent" because it would have swapped the black leader for a South African army captain captured during an Angolan raid.

The swap in the Mozambique capital Maputo brought freedom for the commando officer in return for the release of a French teacher jailed in a South African homeland, a Dutch fugitive in his country's Pretoria embassy and 133 Angolan prisoners of war.

South African President Peter Botha publicly suggested in Janu-

curfew, in force since the bloodless coup which deposed President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza. The curfew will henceforth apply from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m.

The reopening of Burundi's external communications followed a meeting Thursday between Maj. Nyonyo and the leaders of two neighbouring states — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and Rwandao President Juvenal Habyarimana — in the east Zairean town of Goma.

Burundi reopened its international telex lines to the world for incoming traffic on Monday and

its international telephone links have also functioned intermittently since then.

Land frontiers, international airports and ports on Lake Tanganyika had been closed since the coup.

The new government, which is expected by diplomats to be more pro-Western than its predecessor, did not give any reasons for sealing off Burundi for so long after what appears to have been a completely bloodless coup.

Diplomats in East Africa said the new authorities may have been nervous over the intentions of deposed President Bagaza, who was attending a Franco-German summit in Canada at the time of the coup.

Col. Bagaza tried unsuccessfully to return home and ended up in Uganda.

Col. Bagaza's aides in Kampala said the former president was negotiating for permission to return home as an ordinary citizen.

Sakharov and Shcharansky were subsequently released in unrelated moves.

Dr. Mandala, Liberation said, refused the offer of freedom because of conditions set by South Africa and because Mr. Botha would not legalise the ANC.

The daily added that after Dr. Mandala refused to take part, France stepped in to negotiate the freedom of Pierre Albertini, imprisoned in the Ciskei homeland for refusing to respond to South African accusations of involvement in gun-running.

It said some participants in the prisoner swap found the "climax of success" in Paris "a little indecent ... particularly the homage paid by Pretoria to the 'personal role' of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac."

French prestige at stake in New Caledonian independence vote

NOUMEA, New Caledonia (R) — France puts its prestige on the line this weekend when New Caledonia votes on independence for the troubled French Pacific territory.

The odds are that Sunday's poll will leave the French flag still flying over the sun-baked South Sea islands.

But other countries will closely watch the conditions and turnout of the vote to judge whether it can ease tension bubbling below the surface of what tourist brochures describe as an "island paradise."

Asked whether police believed

Already under attack from South Pacific nations for staging nuclear tests in the area, Paris has been put in the dock for refusing to part with one of the last remnants of its empire despite pleas for independence from indigenous Kanaks.

France broke off ministerial contacts with Australia early this year, saying Canberra was behind the United Nations vote by 89 nations in December to have New Caledonia relisted as a non-self-governing territory.

Bot the alarm bells really sounded in Paris last month when economic giant Japan said the

To call the defense careless would be putting it mildly. East could expect declarer to make six trump tricks, and he had been looking at four more tricks on the table.

If declarer had indeed started with a singleton diamond, there was no way on earth that his four-spade bid could have been defeated.

Therefore, East should not even have wasted time looking to see what card declarer played to the first trick. Setting up the queen of diamonds was not going to have any bearing on the outcome of the hand. East should simply have continued with the ace of diamonds, and the rest of the defense would have been obvious.

In an effort to dampen the strain, France's former ruling Socialists two years ago gave the Kanaks, who make up 43 per cent of the population, a greater say in regional government and promised a referendum on independence in association with France.

The formula horrified the loyalists to France. They said it was biased in favour of the Kanak minority and feared they would soon have to pack their bags and go.

But the plan was dropped 18 months later by Conservative Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
©1986 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

DON'T BUY THAT BLUFF

East-West vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ A 6
VAK 8
♦ Q 10 8 4
♦ A K 9 7 5
WEST
A 6 ♦ 10 9 3
V 10 9 6 3 2 ♦ V 5
♦ 3 ♦ A K 7 5
♦ Q 10 8 5 ♦ J 4 3 2
SOUTH
K Q J 7 4 2
V 7 4
♦ Q 9 6 2
♦ Void

The bidding:
South West North East
4 ♦ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Three of ♦

dumy — the ace and king of clubs were wasted values. There were three fast losers: two diamonds and the ace of trumps. And one or other of the defenders could score a diamond ruff to set the contract.

Obviously, declarer's best chance was to convince the defenders that it was he, not one of them, who might have a singleton diamond. Therefore, he played the ten from dummy and, when East produced the king, declarer contributed the two from hand. That convinced East that his partner's lead was from jack-fourth, so at trick two he shifted to a trump. Declarer had no more.

Reporters outside the embassy during the siege, in which an Iranian diplomat was killed, heard one shot before the attackers surrendered with their hostages. Police said they had seen men with pistols through the windows of the embassy.

Asked whether police believed

already under attack from South Pacific nations for staging nuclear tests in the area, Paris has been put in the dock for refusing to part with one of the last remnants of its empire despite pleas for independence from indigenous Kanaks.

France broke off ministerial contacts with Australia early this year, saying Canberra was behind the United Nations vote by 89 nations in December to have New Caledonia relisted as a non-self-governing territory.

Bot the alarm bells really sounded in Paris last month when economic giant Japan said the

To call the defense careless would be putting it mildly. East could expect declarer to make six trump tricks, and he had been looking at four more tricks on the table.

If declarer had indeed started with a singleton diamond, there was no way on earth that his four-spade bid could have been defeated.

Therefore, East should not even have wasted time looking to see what card declarer played to the first trick. Setting up the queen of diamonds was not going to have any bearing on the outcome of the hand. East should simply have continued with the ace of diamonds, and the rest of the defense would have been obvious.

But the plan was dropped 18 months later by Conservative Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

FOR RENT IN SHMEISANI

1. Villa roof (penthouse) 2-storey deluxe, consists of 3 halls + 5 bedrooms, deluxe furniture.
2. Ground-floor apartment, consists of 3 bedrooms, 3 bath-rooms, lounge, dining and sitting rooms.

Note: Can be rented with or without furniture.

Location: Shmeisani, near Street Flower Shop.

Call tel.: 679779 or 605308

Philippine Central Bank governor, others resign

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — The government on Friday announced the resignations of the Central Bank governor and eight other senior officials after news reports President Corazon Aquino would replace her controversial executive secretary and at least three cabinet members.

The resignations and replacements followed last month's failed coup and came amid the deepest political crisis facing the 54-year-old president.

Specifically, Mr. D'Escoto protested a rebel attack Monday on a La Patriota farming cooperative in Jinotega province, 200 kilometres north of the capital of Managua.

He said seven civilians were killed in the attack, and houses and health and supply centres were destroyed.

White House spokesman Marvin Fitzwater said Mr. Shultz's announcement did not break Mr. Reagan's commitment to Speaker of the House Jim Wright.

"We are not going to withdraw from fulfilling the agreements," he said.

The peace plan calls for a ceasefire in Central America's warring countries, amnesties, democratic reforms and an end to foreign aid for rebel forces, all to be implemented by Nov. 7.

Earlier, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto complained in a note to Mr. Shultz about "new acts of aggression ... with the intention of boycotting the peace agreement."

Mrs. Aquino has said she will

Pakistani aide dismisses Afghan peace initiative

GENEVA (R) — Pakistan has blasted a much-heralded peace initiative by Afghanistan, calling it a propaganda ploy to diffuse criticism about the continued presence of 115,000 Soviet troops in the country.

Pakistani Foreign Minister Sabahzada Yaqub Khan told reporters after four days of United Nations-sponsored talks in Geneva:

"They (Kabul) called us to this meeting at short notice and the request was accompanied by indications that something substantial was in the offing."

But no offer came during the first two days, and then Kabul said it was willing to trim a timetable for the departure of some 115,000 Soviet troops to 16 months from 18, he said.

After all the trumpeting about a new timetable for Soviet withdrawal, Mr. Yaqub Khan said he arrived expecting a dramatic breakthrough.

"On arrival, we expected, in view of the prelude, proposals which would be substantial, serious and intended to overcome the remaining obstacles. We were disappointed," he said.

Pakistan made a counter offer for Soviet troops to leave within eight months of the signing of a U.N. peace plan but Kabul then called off the meeting. At the previous round in March, Islamabad wanted the Soviet troops out in seven months.

Mr. Yaqub Khan said the Afghan delegation gave no explanation for why it made the surprise request.

Mystery surrounds guns used in Oslo siege

OSLO (R) — Guns seen and fired during a siege at the Iranian embassy in Oslo may not have belonged to the attackers as first reported, police said Friday.

When the three-hour siege ended on Thursday with the surrender of 11 Iranian leftists who had stormed the embassy and held seven people hostage, diplomats denied police access to the building and refused to be questioned.

"I can't confirm our earlier reports that the guns used belonged to the attackers, as we found no weapons on them," a police spokesman told Reuters.

He said police would not, as they had earlier said, make a second request for access, but there were no guns in the mission.

Reporters outside the embassy during the siege, in which an Iranian diplomat was killed, heard one shot before the attackers surrendered with their hostages.

Police said they had seen men with pistols through the windows of the embassy.

"We have no weapons in the embassy and cannot defend ourselves," he said.

He sharply criticised police handling of the siege, in line with comments broadcast on Tehran Radio on Thursday which said they had acted "very irresponsibly."

Only one of the attackers — 10 men and a woman — claimed to live in Norway. The others told police they lived in Sweden, West Germany and France.

They were charged on Friday with detaining people against their will and further charges may follow, police said.

The 11 are still being questioned along with embassy employees

in the face of the terrorists' invasion.

Security around the Iranian mission had been stepped up at the embassy's request following the incident, and Norway's Teheran embassy was under guard, though this was not requested by Norway, Norwegian Radio said.

The Oslo siege appeared to have been part of a coordinated protest in several European cities by opponents of the embassy's request following the incident, and Norway's Teheran embassy was under guard, though this was not requested by Norway, Norwegian Radio said.

No one at the embassy could be reached for comment on Friday, but the injured Iranian charge d'affaires, Mohammad Hadi Ardebili, told Norwegian state radio in an interview that there were no guns in the mission.

"We have no weapons in the embassy and cannot defend ourselves," he said.

He sharply criticised police handling of the siege, in line with comments broadcast on Tehran Radio on Thursday which said they had acted "very irresponsibly."

Only one of the attackers — 10 men and a woman — claimed to live in Norway. The others told police they lived in Sweden, West Germany and France.

They were charged on Friday with detaining people against their will and further charges may follow, police said.

The 11 are still being questioned along with embassy employees

in the face of the terrorists' invasion.

Mr. Gerasimov said Rust had not yet requested a pardon. He confirmed that the youth was still awaiting transfer to labour camp from Moscow's Lefortovo Military Prison, where he has been held since his flight.

Rust, 19, was found guilty by